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㉕ **Process for the extraction of oily fruits.**

㉖ A new process of extraction of oily fruits, in particular of *Serenoa ripens* fruits, by means of CO₂ in hypercritical conditions, allows to obtain an extract devoid of residual solvents and impurities, that can be directly used in the pharmaceutical technique.

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"PROCESS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF OILY FRUITS"

The present invention refers to a new process of extraction of oily fruits, in particular of *Serenoa repens* fruits.

The fruits of *Serenoa repens*, a small palm tree growing in the United States, in Northern Africa and in Spain, have been used for a long time in the preparation of alcoholic, hydroalcoholic and oily extracts, that are used in the treatment of pathological conditions connected with prostatic adenoma. The use of *Serenoa repens* in this therapy has been known for a long time (see, for example, "Dispensatory of the United States of America", 1888); also known are the extraction of the drug with apolar solvents and, in part, the qualitative and quantitative composition of the oil that can be obtained in this way.

Recently (French patent application n. 2,480,754) a process for the preparation of *Serenoa repens* extracts, by extraction with apolar solvents, petroleum ether or halogenated hydrocarbons, in the presence of antioxidant substances and in an inert gas atmosphere, has been described. In this process, the addition to the extraction medium of antioxidant substances and the use of inert gases in the main industrial steps for the preparation of the final products are essential in order to prevent the oxidation of fatty acids and unsaturated alcohols that the extract contain in a high percentage. The obtained extract must be subsequently treated with coal to eliminate undesired substances, and finally dried.

Now it has been surprisingly found, and this is the object of the invention, that the oily extract of *Serenoa repens* can be advantageously prepared at industrial level by extraction from the drug with CO₂ in supercritical conditions, in a selective way and without having to add, in the extraction step, natural or synthetic additives with a stabilizing function, the solvent itself preventing the oxidation by a perfect de-aeration of the medium. The extract obtained in this way, moreover, requires no decoloration.

In comparison with the processes known so far, the process according to the invention has the substantial advantages to allow a perfect extraction of the unaltered lipidic material, yielding, after a complete evaporation of the solvent, and filtration on a dehydrating agent, an extract devoid of residual solvents or non-volatile contaminating agents, that are generally present in the solvents used in industry; moreover, this extract can be directly used in the most common pharmaceutical formula-

tions, without further purifications. The obtained products may optionally be submitted to drying under vacuum, at temperatures ranging from 35° to 80°C.

In the process object of the present invention, the extraction is carried out at temperatures ranging from 30° to 50°, and pressures ranging from 100 to 350 bars, and the evaporation at temperatures ranging from 20° to 30°C, at pressure ranging from 50 to 70 bars.

In these working conditions, after drying the products, a steady yellow orange, dehydrated and deodorized oil is obtained, being the most volatile part eliminated in the process.

The chemico-physical characteristics of the obtained products are the following:

- . thickness: about 0.9;
- . refraction index: about 1.45 at 20°C;
- . content in substances that cannot be saponified: about 3%.

This substance that cannot be saponified consists mainly of a mixture of phytosterols, the most important of which is β -sitosterol, and of a mixture of saturated C₂₂-C₃₀ alcohols, the most important of which is octacosanol.

In normal conditions the content in β -sitosterol ranges from 0.2 to 0.35%, whereas n-octacosanol ranges from 0.1 to 0.2%.

In the oil, these alcohols and sterols are present in the form of esters, and in a negligible quantity in the free form.

The quantitative determination of these alcohols and sterols can be easily carried out by gas-chromatography, after methanolysis and silylation of capillary column, according to methods described in the literature (Martinelli et al., Sixth International Symposium on Capillary Chromatography, Riva del Garda, May 14, 1985).

The oil obtained in this way, showed, during biochemical and pharmacological tests, a significant anti-androgenic, hormone-regulating and anti-edematous action, in agreement with what reported in the literature for similar products, prepared according to less convenient methods.

The examples reported below illustrate the invention without limiting the scope thereof.

EXAMPLE 1

In a 5 l extractor equipped with heating and with all the accessories for pressure control, 1.2 kg of *Serenoa repens* fruits, finely ground by a cryocontusion process (cold grinding at -20°C), were extracted.

The drug was extracted, using subsequently 10 l of continuous recycling CO₂, for 2 hours, at a temperature of 35° and 250 bars. After evaporation of the solvent, the extracted material was recovered and dried at 2 mm/Hg and 45°C for 24 hours.

In this way, 0.138 kg of a yellow orange clear oil, with the following characteristics, were obtained:

-Thickness: 0.896

-Refraction index: 1.46

-Substances that cannot be saponified: 2.52%

-Saponification index: 230

-Content in free fatty acids: 86%.

EXAMPLE 2

In a 5 l extractor, equipped with heating and with all the accessories for pressurization and its controls, 1.2 kg of *Serenoa Repens* fruits finally ground by cryogrinding were extracted as in Example 1.

The drug was on the whole extracted with 10 l of continuous recycling CO₂ for 2 hours at a temperature of 45°C and 220 bars, keeping a temperature of 25°C and 50 bars in the condenser.

When the extraction was complete, after a complete evaporation of CO₂ from the condenser, the extracted oil saturated with water was recovered and filtered on 12 g of anhydrous sodium sulphate.

145 g of yellow orange oil were obtained; the oil was dried under vacuum at 2 mm/Hg at 50° for a complete dehydration, and it has the same characteristics as the oil obtained in Example 1.

Claims

1. A process for the extraction of drugs from oily fruits, characterized in that CO₂ in supercritical conditions is used as solvent.

2. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the oily fruits submitted to extraction are *Serenoa repens* fruits.

3. A process according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the extraction is carried out at temperatures ranging from 30° to 50°C, at pressure ranging from 100 to 350 bars.

4. A process according to any one of the previous claims characterized in that CO₂ is evaporated, after the extraction step, at temperatures ranging from 20 to 30°C, at pressures ranging from 50 to 70 bars.

5. A process according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that the obtained extract may be subsequently submitted to dehydration.

6. A process according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that the operation is carried out in continuous cycle.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 87 10 8336

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
Y	DE-A-3 319 184 (HENKEL) * Page 6, lines 1-6; page 1, lines 1-6 *	1	B 01 D 11/02
A	---	3, 4	
Y, D	FR-A-2 480 754 (PIERRE FABRE) * Page 4, lines 1-9 *	1	
A	---	5	
A	RP-A-0 065 222 (SKW TROSTBERG) * Claim 1 *	6	
A	DE-A-3 133 032 (EXTRAKTA STRAUSS) * Claim 1 *		

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4) B 01 D A 61 K
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 23-10-1987	Examiner DE PAEPE P.F.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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